

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, AND AMUSEMENT.

VOL. III. NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1854. NO. 42.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.,

Wholesale Stationers, Publishers of the National and other

SCHOOL BOOKS.

No. 46, King Street, East Toronto.

R. McP. & Co. beg to call the attention of their

customers, the trade, and country dealers generally,

to their large and well assorted stock of

Stationery.

School Books; Blank Books; Writing Papers; Paper Hangings; &c. &c. &c. &c.

Toronto, June 29, 1854. 1y-21

JOHN McPAIL,

Barrister and Attorney,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,

[6m28*] Church Street, Toronto.

JOHN T. STOKES,

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,

SHARON, C. W.

November 12, 1853. 11-41

DR. J. HACKETT,

Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur,

NEWMARKET, C. W.

Residence, Next door to the Temperance Hotel.

February 6, 1853. 11-1

J. C. BLISS,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that

he has taken the House of Mr. James Mosely

Aurora, where he will carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in all its branches. He returns thanks for past

favours, and solicits a share of public patronage.

December 24, 1852.

MR. NORTH RICHARDSON,

GENERAL AGENT, AND CONVEY-

ANCEER, DEBTS COLLECTED,

BOOKS POSTED AND BALANCED

Office at the OLD STAND on the Hill,

Newmarket.

N. B.—Several SUPERIOR FARMS

FOR SALE.

July 30th, 1852.

AGENCY OF THE

CITY BANK MONTREAL,

HOLLAND LANDING.

DISCOUNT DAYS:

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,

ARTHUR McMASTER, AGENT

Holland Landing, Nov. 3, 1853. 1y-10

SETH ASHTON,

General Auctioneer

For Whitechurch and Adjoining Townships.

PARTIES desiring to secure his services can

make application either personally or by letter,

(post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket.

Newmarket, May 4, 1854. 6m13

R MOORE,

SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.

OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE

COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE,

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854.

R. C. McMULLEN,

NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House,

Land, General Commission, Division Court

Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c. Secretary and

Treasurer to the Home District Building Soci-

ety. Commissioner and Auctioneer.

Church-st., Toronto, July 5, 1853. 1y23

JOHN R. JONES,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in

CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c. &c. &c.

Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge

and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23 1y

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS,

NEWMARKET.

KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines,

of their own compound, adapted to the various

diseases incident to the changeable climate in which

we live. Also, the

Celebrated American Oil,

For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors,

Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum,

Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general

assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt

attention to all who may favor us with a call.

ADVICE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.

Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. 11-9

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for

past favors, and to intimate that he is pre-

pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,

MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles

usually required in his line of business.

A number of SUGAR KETTLES,

STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.

Newmarket, February 10th, 1854. 11-1

J. S. SUTTON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

ALL kinds of Watches and Clocks Re-

paired to order, and Warranted.

WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the

Business.

Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 11-32

Just Received!

A NEW WORK, entitled "A Voyage to Can-

ada," by a Canadian, embracing a descrip-

tion of the country, the manners and habits of the

people, together with the difficulties attending the

travel in crossing the lakes, and the

various adventures of the party.

NEW ERA OFFICE.

Newmarket, Sept. 29, 1854.

POETRY.

Winter is Coming

Winter has come, the flakes of snow

lie deep upon the ground;

And fallen leaves that once were green,

Are scattered all around.

Fit emblems these of withered joys

And hopes that once were green;

And hearts that are broken now,

Happier hours have seen.

And hopes that never a year ago by,

Were full of life and mirth,

Are sad, for joy's familiar face

Is absent from their hearts.

Oh think of those who happy once,

And comfort these that sigh,

For if you dry a tear you'll win,

A joy gold cannot buy.

—

LITERATURE.

From the "Flag of our Union"

May Lester.

BY MARY E. C. SLADE.

(Continued from last week.)

"Then my father died. He lived only a

week after the marriage of his sister; in the

strength of manhood he passed away, peace-

fully, as a Christian should die. O had he

known the bitterness in store for me, he had

not died thus calmly.

"Many days had elapsed, bringing me no

letter from Harry; I was sick with fear, for

he had spoken of embezzled health, and I knew

that he was making great efforts to graduate

with honor, and so when the letter came to us

announcing my father's death, I dared not

break its sombre seal. 'He still lived, but my

father was in heaven!

"Annie, since my life has been very dark

to me. God has strengthened me, and I have

striven daily to fulfil my mission on earth, and

an approving conscience has not left me wholly

without calm and peaceful satisfaction; but I

have never been happy. I shall never be again

on earth. For Annie I love him still. I loved

him once—and forever. He has failed me,

but still I love him—once and forever.

"Day after day I waited and watched and

hoped to hear from him; then I said I will

write to him again. I wrote; I had sealed

my letter, but in my haste I had taken a seal

I never used before, and the clear impression

of "delusion" scarred my cheek upon me

from the gleaming wax. Then first, then

wholly, the bitter truth sank into my soul; at

once the full consciousness swept over me that

I, so deeply loving, had been too lightly loved.

"I was deluded no longer.

"Since then I have heard his name but

twice; once Aunt May wondered I should so

soon have forgotten the gentleman with whom

my father had been so pleased at Niagara.

"Another time it was at a large party, and I

laughed and chatted with the very best of

the evening, while I heard the bitter words

"he had gone to Europe," they said, "sud-

denly; immediately, indeed, after leaving col-

lege, where," they said, "he graduated with

highest honors." I knew why he went thus

capriciously. I knew that he wished not to

meet me so soon when he had so wronged.

"Yet I laughed at that moment, and by-and-by

he came, and Annie, it was one of my 'bril-

liant nights." You have seen such, and you

have heard them say, 'Oh I love him—how

happy is May Lester!' and all the while,

God only knew the agony I bore within.

"So Annie, let me go to-morrow; I am

weak and weary-hearted now, and I must go

away and nerve myself to meet him as I ought.

God will strengthen me in my painful way."

"It was long past midnight when Annie

March left that couch of misery. She, the

teacher and child of the morning, had learned

in the still midnight a life-lesson of endurance.

When May Lester was alone, she prayed

loud and earnestly for strength for her own

need but most of all, for the happiness of him

who had wronged her. Then she sweetly

slept; for forgiveness of injuries is fragrant

incense before God, and angels fan with their

bright wings the fire of that altar on which it

is burning.

The next night Henry Lincoln's voice

sounded in the ears of those who had just heard

her farewell, and her last words. "Call me

Helen Lester, my mother's name, if you speak

of me in his presence."

Annie March strove to greet her new guest

cordially and kindly. Before the close of the

evening, a thought had crossed her sunny spirit

that some dark cloud of mystery shrouded

the life of her friend; at least she could not

believe that Lincoln was the heartless trifler

she had been ready to condemn a few hours before.

His calm, courteous manner in the presence of

other guests bore no trace of sufferings, but

when all had gone and he was alone with Mr.

and Mrs. March, his voice grew sad, and he

spoke of old times and scenes, and when Ches-

ter alluded to the last months of his college

life, he seemed lost in painful thought.

"And did you continue, across the sea, the

correspondence about which we will often

tease you so greatly?" said Chester. "Those

little gems of letters must have gone trem-
blingly on so long a voyage."

Lincoln bowed his head, but made no reply;

and Annie left them full of hope for her friend.

After a brief silence, Lincoln asked abruptly,

"Who is this Miss Lester whose sudden de-

parture your friend regrets so much?"

Chester had not yet learned the cause of

Mary's request, but he replied quickly:

"O Helen Lester is a beauty, a belle, and

an heiress, who has been visiting us from her

home in the South but she has left us rather

abruptly."

"I am not surprised at any act of caprice

in one of her sex and name," said Lincoln,

but, as if regretting the remark, he hastily

changed the subject; but he left Chester a

ready convert to the opinion of his wife, when

he had heard her story and told his wife:

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Fit emblems these of withered joys

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announcing my father's death, I dared not

break its sombre seal. 'He still lived, but my

father was in heaven!

"Annie, since my life has been very dark

Special Telegraph to the New Era.
Reserve Bill Passed!

We learned by Special Telegraph last night that the Clergy Reserve Bill passed its Third Reading on a vote of SIXTY-TWO to Thirty-nine. Although the Bill is not such an one as we ought to have had; yet we are glad to have this "bone of contention" removed. The vote, so far as Upper Canada is concerned, stood 20 for 21 against the third Reading. The only thing we now have to fear, is its passage through the Upper House. Further particulars next week.

Notice to Subscribers.

The year is fast passing away; and a large number of our subscribers have neglected, up to this time, to pay their subscriptions. We have to pay for the work as it is done, and the material used has to be paid for in advance. The sum to each subscriber is but trifling, but to us when all paid in, makes a muckle. We are satisfied that the reason for this neglect is not for the want of means; but many subscribers imagine that because the sum is small it will do any time—and thus they let the year pass along without calling to see their printer! But friends should remember that we are human, and must have the wherewithal to sustain the body, while we labor to furnish them mental food. All subscribers now six months in arrears, according to our terms have to pay ten shillings; but as an inducement, all who settle their subscriptions by the 15th of December shall have a receipt in full at the advance price. Now is your time to save the half-dollar. Those at a distance can send us two dollars through the post office and we will give them credit for 2s 6d on another year.

From our Quebec Correspondent.

Quebec, 15th Nov. 1854.

If any further reasons were wanted to prove the correctness of the course of those Reformers, who, at the opening of this Session opposed the late Premier and his colleagues in their attempt to extort from the Canadian Legislature additional power for his pet monopoly—the Grand Trunk Railway Company—these reasons have been furnished.

During the discussion in Committee of the whole House, on the 13th inst., on the Report of the Railway Committee, on the Bill to amend the Grand Trunk Railway Charter, the Ex-Premier was so hotly pressed for material to sustain the extraordinary demands made by said Company, that he read correspondence between himself—as a member of the Government—and gentlemen in England, relative to the issue of Debentures on the Provincial Guarantee to that work. By this correspondence the most unequivocal evidence is furnished of the correctness of the charge preferred against the late Government for illegally issuing the Guarantee in advance of the fulfillment of the terms pointed out in the Charter. The Bankers in England refused to furnish the money required by Jackson & Co. for carrying on the work, unless secured by the Province. There was no authority for that, until the work had been advanced sufficiently to enable the issue of Debentures under the Railway Charter. It was therefore suggested by those very gentlemen who held the cash and wanted the security, that the Legislature would probably make good the Act of the Government if the Debentures were lodged with them in advance! Francis Hincks, whom I once heard his late nominee for the Speakership style a "very modest," was by no means diffident in this instance. He at once promised, on the part of the Canadian Government, (he was then in England—it was last spring)—that the Debentures should be issued, and that the Legislature should, or would, sanction their great stretch of power!!

The Debentures, to the value, I believe, of \$9,000,000, were placed in the hands of the London Bankers; and the Legislature is now called upon to make good the act of the deposed Emperor.—Emperor, did I say? Some people were considered ill-natured for calling him Emperor—but after these disclosures, I think I may safely risk that epithet. If one man may take upon himself to pledge the credit of Canada, for the sake of a speculating company, of which, be it remembered, he is a partner, to the extent of millions of dollars, he certainly deserves the name of [would-be] Emperor. It must not be forgotten that all this transaction was positively denied by the chief actor, in the presence of his accomplices, in June last, and again in September. Yet, he now comes down and admits the whole, and pitiously beseeches the Legislature to spare him and ratify his conduct! He announced, to the House that, if the Bill in amendment to the Grand Trunk Railway Charter was not passed, it would ruin the company! Thus, the man who played the tyrant is equally well fitted to become the cringing suppliant.—One day to triumph—the next, to crawl!

If I mistake not, this matter had no little influence in determining the course of the late Ministry in June last. They there announced their intention to allow no legislation, except on a few matters—among which the Grand Trunk Railway was one.—After the defeat, their only hope was in the result of the Election. If the Province was to support the Government in the new Parliament, they manifested a determination to do their utmost to strengthen the Grand Trunk interest in the House. Happily for Canada, their scheme was more than suspected, and was defeated. On that defeat they were driven to make the best bargain they could with parties; and the wonderful silence of Sir Allan and those of his followers who formerly opposed the Grand Trunk, leave great room for suspicions of a bargain in favor of that monster company, as part of the price for office.

The principle of Secularization at the hands of Hincks & Co. had then been kept open by those who thought secularization could come safely only from them—may now be estimated in part. An act of indemnity in full for all past offenses, including the above-mentioned stretch of Executive authority in the issue of \$9,000,000, and the extension of the powers of the Grand Trunk Railway Company beyond what ought to be conferred upon any other corporation, would have been strictly executed, and, I doubt not, yielded.

That the Grand Trunk Railway is required for the benefit of Canada, few will deny; but that it should swallow up every other Railway Enterprise, and the whole cost of the work to prevent its failure (which is not improbable), it is better that the management be placed in other hands than those that committed the first breach of trust connected therewith.

The discussion last week, on the proposal to fix a permanent seat of Government, brought out two facts; one, that many of the representatives from the various counties of the Province are in the van of the Union between Upper and Lower Canada, for many years, as very doubtful. In fact, but few expressed any desire for its continuance.—The other, that Lower Canadian Members generally regard Upper Canadian progress with an exceedingly jealous eye—fearing the return of the Government to Toronto as the harbinger of its final settlement in U. C.

Mr. Patrick's motion, with the amendments pro-

posed by Messrs. Brown & Hartigan, occupied the time of the House two entire evenings, and was finally postponed a fortnight to allow the excitement to subside. It is rumored that the Lower Canadian Ministers became so much divided as to threaten the existence of the Government, and consequently the compromise was effected by way of a postponement, with the intention of yet again bringing the matter before the House. It is now generally understood that the Government intend to remove to Toronto next year—some say in June. This may be; and if so, would indicate a short session, now and another within a year from this time, and possibly an Election under the New Franchise, during the interval. This latter is only surmise.

If the Toronto session can make no better provision for the accommodation of persons, necessarily congregated at the Seat of Government, than the Quebecers have done, I can only hope that they may soon lose the honor of entertaining the governing power.

If public opinion may be determined by the petitions presented to Parliament, or by the number of names attached to said petitions, there is a very strong feeling both in Lower and Upper Canada, in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law. One petition was just now presented, signed by twenty thousand two hundred and twelve Lower Canadians.

The Bill on that subject, which passed its second reading some time since, by a vote of 97 to 5, and was referred to a special committee, has been reported by said committee with numerous amendments. I think future votes on that Bill will show a change in the conduct, if not in the opinions, of some members.

Another letter from Australia.

[Australian news crowds upon us; last week we published a long letter from an old friend, and this week we are favored with an extract from a letter received by Joseph Pegg, Esq., from his son—now in the Eldorado of the South, as it is termed. The following is the extract referred to.]

BENEDICTO DIGNOS, Australia, July 2nd, 1854.

I received your letter to-day; through the kindness of Mr. G. S. Porter, and can scarcely express the pleasure it occasioned me, on hearing that you were all well. I am well, and have been so ever since I came into the country.—I suppose you will be glad to hear of my prosperity,—my average being about \$150 clear of all expenses; and for two weeks past I have exceeded \$200 per week. My partner and I have taken out 41 ounces of gold during the last twelve working days, which in the Melbourne Market is worth \$20 per oz., and in Philadelphia \$23. Gold digging is a sure thing; there is no chance work—but the labor is very hard. About the middle of January last, Joseph, another man and myself joined together to build a Machine to expedite the washing process. We then purchased a horse and cart, and commenced carting dirt for washing.

I will give you some idea about how we have to work in order to get the gold. About two years ago, when the diggings were first opened here, the wits of the people were all baffled, as to where to commence operations. The ground is all in ridges, and the gold is generally found in the gully—from the surface to about 150 feet under ground. It is difficult to dig over 30 feet, for we then come down to gravel, pipe clay, sand-stone and slate, and but very little gold. As I was remarking, the people were baffled in their ideas as to the place where the gold was to be found, and many threw up the top dirt, which contains the most gold and left it. This is what we are now washing; which generally yields us about 5 dollars per cart load; and we generally wash upwards of 20 loads per day.—We have now about 1000 loads of dirt by our machine; this we carted during the summer season when we could not wash, as water was very scarce. The winter will last four months yet, and I am just as sure of from \$150 to \$200 per week, as if I had it in my hands. After that for about five months, I do not expect to get more—with what occasional showers we have—than will clear expenses; but by the end of that time I shall have plenty of dirt ready to be washed, so that when wet weather sets in, I shall be able to clear about \$200 per week.—There are other diggings in which large nuggets have been found; and it sometimes happens that an individual makes his fortune at once, but these cases are rare; and a man may sometimes spend all he is worth and not gain a dollar, as the holes have to be sunk frequently to 150 feet. Where I am, however, you are sure of something for every hour's labor we may perform. I work very hard, much harder than ever I did in my life before—from early dawn until 10 and 11 o'clock at night.

But the more I do the more I get, and that encourages me. I still keep firm in my resolution—never to return to my native country until my pockets are filled, and I can carry a "stiff upper lip." This was the resolution I formed in the first place, and I am determined to stick to it.

[We are compelled to curtail this letter for want of room. We learn from the remainder of the letter that the writer purposes returning after spending one more winter season there; and he will by that time, no doubt, have his pockets lined with the precious metal. We hope so.—Ed. Era.]

The Coalition.

What confidence ought the Reformers—what confidence ought the country to place in the present Cabinet, when their own friends make use of such language towards them as follows? Day by day they are losing the good opinions of their friends; and we therefore expect a disruption soon: We clip the following extract from the Colonist:—

"It is true that coalitions do occasionally occur where rallying cries are for a time kept in obscurity. But these, after all, are but extraordinary exceptions to the general rule, of men governing through their legitimate friends, and being opposed by their legitimate opponents.—Whenever the public necessity has rendered coalitions necessary, they have invariably been looked upon as an irksome necessity, rather than a desirable consummation. Every man felt an initiative embarrassment at being placed in a position, where, if he was free in his expressions, he must necessarily offend a colleague; if he was indignant at a disagreeable reminiscence, he must weaken the ties of incongruous alliance; and where, if he did justice to his own conscience, he must outrage the feelings of those by whom he was upheld. And such a state of things is inseparable from all incongruous combinations in a party Government. The very principle which may raise one man to eminence, may be that which condemns another to defeat; and the very opposition which brings one glory, may entail humiliation on his opponent. When both join, therefore, and give up their opposition, it is clear that the cause which makes them respected and confided in, ceased to be glorious cause to either; for the successful, out of regard to the feelings of the acquiescing vanquished, could not indulge in eloquent triumph; and the subdued, or the recreant, were no longer in a position to indulge in timely invective. Both parties became trickers against their own common fame. The one is afraid to claim the credit of success, lest it should humiliate its unnatural colleague. The other dares not breathe about the glory of its defence, because it would reflect upon the honor of its successful captor. The fact is, coalitions of a violently unnatural kind, are but a copartnership, in which men invest, not their glory or their truth, but their insincerity, their trickery, and their facility, for moulding themselves to circumstances."

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Canadian Finances.

We clip the following details, in reference to the finances of the Province, from the Quebec Correspondence of several journals in Upper Canada. The management of public funds—and how they are raised and expended—concerns every person in the country; we therefore incline to the opinions advanced by many of our contemporaries, that copies of all such documents furnished parliament for the information of members, should likewise be forwarded to the offices of journalists, in order that such extracts might be re-printed as will have a tendency to enlighten the public, and give them an idea of what public servants are doing. The first thing we notice, is the Revenue for the half year ending July 31, 1854, which is as follows:—

Customs, - - - - -	\$573,387 11 7
Excise, - - - - -	10,626 4 0
Public Works, - - - - -	14,129 12 10
Bank Imports, - - - - -	13,401 12 7
Militia Fines, - - - - -	10 4 1
Fines and Forfeitures, - - - - -	959 6 7
Canal Revenues, - - - - -	8,935 0 3
Law Fee Fund, - - - - -	2,112 5 4
Total, - - - - -	\$623,570 17 3

The *Leader's* Correspondent remarks, in reference to the above, that the item in relation to receipts for the sale of lands is not incorporated in this statement; that department not having made out the return yet. Why it has not been done remains for Government officials to answer; they certainly ought to be able to furnish it three months after date, but as yet it has not appeared.

The next thing is the expenditure for the same time, which is as follows:—

Interest on the Public Debt, - - - - -	\$111,714 17 2
Civil List, Schedule A, - - - - -	14,987 9 8
Do. do. B, - - - - -	14,134 8 6
Accounts of Lower Canada, - - - - -	4,043 10 2
Accounts of Upper Canada, - - - - -	1,595 2 10
Provincial Accounts, - - - - -	89,643 19 6
Estimate, 1851, - - - - -	2,573 16 8
Do. 1852, - - - - -	327 2 8
Do. 1853, - - - - -	44,373 11 4
Do. 1854, unprovided, - - - - -	67,229 13 3
Total, - - - - -	\$350,519 11 9

The account would therefore stand:

Revenue, - - - - -	\$623,570 17 3
Expenditure, - - - - -	350,519 11 9
Excess of Revenue, - - - - -	\$273,051 5 9

The following particulars, in reference to the amount now in the different Banks, we clip from the *Message*:

In Bank of England, - - - - -	\$229
With Glynn, Mills & Co., London, - - - - -	12,024
Baring, Bro. & Co., London, - - - - -	1,891
Bought British Stocks, viz., 3 per cent consols, - - - - -	335,785
In Britain, - - - - -	\$350,520
In Bank of Upper Canada, - - - - -	302,009
Bank of Montreal, - - - - -	8,575
Bank of British North America, - - - - -	76,586
Bank of New Brunswick, - - - - -	59,314
Commercial Bank, Kingston, - - - - -	111,783
Quebec Bank, - - - - -	1,273
In a Savings Bank, Montreal, - - - - -	11,000
Gore Bank, - - - - -	11,085
City Bank, Montreal, - - - - -	40,587
In Canada, - - - - -	\$652,411

So that the Government of Canada has floating cash, in the country, - \$622,411
In Britain, - 350,520
And Indian Fund and Cash in the Crown Lands (also in Bank of U. C.) estimated at - 30,000

Floating Funds, cash not wanted £1,002,940

With all this amount of floating cash, the poor mechanic's and hard working farmers have still to pay an exorbitant tax on tea and sugar, and every other commodity imported required. Mackenzie, in his *Message* of the 17th inst., in speaking of the above, says—"The Bank of Upper Canada alone has £714,000 of cash deposits, upon not a cent of which do we receive any interest whatever! The favored few get the use of the public money to start presses, buy lands, enter into trade, build steamers, or deal in foreign fabrics.—None but they can be accommodated, except at usury." What a picture is here presented for the consideration of politicians!

The amount of debt on the 30th September was \$4,371,315; but besides this amount, the country is partially liable for \$4,710,099, as drafts upon the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, which makes a total of \$9,081,414.—True, a large proportion of the \$4,710,099 has been laid out on public works, most of which will both pay interest and principal; but the farmers—or in other words—the country, has backed these notes for Municipal corporations, and will have to see them paid. The sinking fund, as it is termed, which has gradually to redeem all this debt, had reached to \$10,442 on the 31st of July last. Mackenzie says it is like a "man with a wooden leg chasing a hare!" Not a bad comparison.

During the six months up to August 1st, 1854, the income on the Clergy Reserves was \$81,650. This is driving business, compared with former times; the friends of state endowments begin to perceive their craft really in danger, and are endeavoring to secure all they can while an opportunity offers.

We clip the following, from the *North American* of Wednesday last:—

NOSELOGY.—During a debate in the house of Assembly, Mr. Rankin, M. P. P. for Essex, threatened to pull the nose of Mr. Hincks. This little scene was occasioned by some jockeying of the Ministry for the purpose of preventing Mr. Murray from speaking. The indignation aroused even among the usual supporters of the government so excited Mr. Hinck's risible faculties, that Rankin lost all patience, and delivered himself of the threat mentioned.

Election of County Officers.

We observe by the "Votes and Proceedings," that on Thursday, the 9th instant, Mr. Foley moved that the Bill to authorize the people of the several Counties of this Province to elect their own County Officers, be read a second time; and the privileges conferred by such a Bill would be carrying Responsible Government too far for Sir Allan McNab, Smith & Co., and they resolved to resist this boon. The Solicitor General, therefore, moved to give it a six months' hoist, and succeeded in doing so on the following division:

Yeas.—Messieurs Allyn, Modour, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chapais, Chauveau, Chisholm, Clarke, Crysler, Desaulniers, Attorney General Drummond, Feltner, Fortier, Bullock, Fournier, Freeman, Gamble, Hincks, Labelle, Larwill, Loranger, Macbeth, Macdonald, of Glengarry, Attorney General Macdonald, Macdonald of Cornwall, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Muttice, Mongeais, Morin, Morrison of Niagara, O'Farrell, Patrick, Poulin, Powell, Roblin, Solicitor General Ross, Ross of Northumberland East, Solicitor General Smith, Southwick, Spence, Stevenson, Turcotte, and Whitney.—44.

Nays.—Messieurs Aikins, Bell, Biggar, Bourassa, Burton, Cooke, of Ottawa, Cooke of Oxford South, Daly, D'Arche, DeWitt, Durand, Drummond and Athabaska, Dufort, of Montreal, Dufresne, Fillet, Foley, Frazier, Galt, Gould, Guymont, Hartman, Holton, Laberge, Lyndon Mackenzie, McCan, McKellie, Marchand, Masson, Matheson, Munro, Niles, Prevost, Seachord, Smith, of Northumberland West, Thibault, Valois, and Wright.—37.

When will Reformers see the monstrous fraud perpetrated by certain leaders in the formation of the present Coalition Government? So far from the people obtaining the reforms long contended for, their own friends appear more ready to assist in preventing, than in securing them. It is well known that the principle of voting by Ballot and the election of County Officers are principles strongly advocated and loudly maintained by Reformers generally; and we dare say, had the question been put to Freeman, McDonald of Glengarry, Morrison of Niagara, Roblin, or even Spence, at the Hustings, they would have declared in favor of them. In looking over the yeas and nays on a division of such moment as the above, and finding the names of individuals, who are ever ready to boast of their long-cherished principles, placed in the opposition, it leads us to the conclusion that all their boasts are mere empty words like "sounding brass," or "tinckling cymbals." Had the four men the names of whom we have marked in italics, voted on the side of the people, the Ministry would have been sent "wool gathering," and another boon conferred on the country, by which they could, in some small degree, prevent the scheming of government officials during parliamentary contests. We fear it is too often the case, that County Officers, who receive their appointments from the Crown, are not men calculated to give public satisfaction; at least, not being directly responsible to the people, do not take the same care to give satisfaction, that they would were they chosen by popular vote, or appointed by County Councils. It must come to this; for it is admitted on all hands, that the present system is not compatible with Responsible Government. The more directly public servants are responsible to the people, the better will be performed the duties they assume. This theory has worked well in practice in Township matters, and we have every reason to believe it would prove equally beneficial were the system extended.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Nov. 16.

Last night the question of concurrence was put on the report of the Committee on the Clergy Reserves.

Mr. Brown moved an amendment to the effect that the whole of the Clergy Reserves be transferred to the Crown at a valuation, and after retaining sufficient for the annual stipends, the balance to be distributed at once among the municipalities. Lost.—Nays 34; Yeas 7.

Mr. Hartman moved to strike the commutation clause out. Lost.—Nays 89; Yeas 63.

Mr. Gamble moved for a direct reference of the question to a vote of the people in January next, before it becomes law.—Lost; Yeas 6, Nays 97.

An amendment of Mr. Powell's embodying the same principle, was lost.

Mr. Merritt moved to preserve the Clergy Reserves for Education.—Lost; Nays 48, Yeas 33.

Mr. Foley moved for a specification of the names and amounts to be paid under the bill; and also that any commutation should be predicated in the actual age of each Incumbent.—Lost Yeas 34, Nays 68.

Mr. Langton moved that within 3 months after the passing of the Bill a schedule should be laid before Parliament containing the names and ages of all persons and the stipends paid them, also that no commutation should take place till the schedule had been laid before Parliament 30 days during a session.

Mr. Mackenzie moved an amendment to destroy the commutation with the Roman Catholics and Methodists in bodies. Lost; yeas, 9; Nays, 71.

Mr. Lyon moved an amendment to put the Church of England on the same footing as the Church of Rome, with respect to commutation.—Lost. Yeas, 3; Nays, 76.

Mr. Dorion, of Montreal, moved to subdivide the funds, so as to apply the proceeds to various purposes. Yeas, 14; Nays, 57.

Mr. Galt moved to confine the Lower Canada Clergy Reserves to the eastern Townships.—Lost. Yeas, 4; Nays, 64.

The question of concurrence was then carried, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

Canada Ocean Steamship Company's Bill and Town of Cornwall and town of Whitchy Bill, were both forwarded a stage.

The House adjourned at half-past 1 A. M., to-night.

On motion of Mr. Terrill, the 71st rule in relation to the St. Francis Bank, was suspended. The question on concurrence on the Seigneurial Bill was then taken up.

QUEBEC, Nov. 17.

The question of concurrence on the Seigneurial Tenure Bill was debated until half-past one this morning, when the report of the Committee was adopted without amendment.

Mr. Mackenzie moved amendments to the effect, that indemnity should not be paid to Seigniors from the private revenue. They were lost. Yeas 19; Nays 69.

Mr. Papin moved in amendment the effect that Government should issue debentures for the purchase of Seigneurial rights. The Committee to reimburse partly by annual payments. Lost.—Yeas 13; Nays 29.

Mr. Lemieux moved an amendment to the effect, that in place of appeal to the Courts, it should be to three eminent advocates, neither Seigniors nor Constables.

Mr. Dorion moved to take word from the indemnity.

The following bills were read the second time.—St. Francis Bank Bill, Upper Canada Bank and People's Bank Bills. Bank Bills was fixed for Monday.

To-night a discussion took place on the report of the Committee, which was not ended when report left.

QUEBEC, Nov. 18th.

Last night, after a debate, the Report of the Committee on the Seigneurial Election was received, and a new writ ordered to be issued. Mr. Huot is therefore unseated.

\$20,000 sterling was thereupon unanimously voted for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who have, and may hereafter fall in the present war with Russia.

A number of members of both Houses went to inspect the tubular bridge to-day.

The Montreal Pot and Pearl Ashes Inspection Bill was read the second time and referred to a Select Committee.

The House went into committee on the 20th clause of the Grand Trunk Railway Bill, and after a long debate, rose and reported progress at 2 o'clock this morning.

QUEBEC, Nov. 21.

Last night the Grand Trunk Railway Bill was passed through Committee—some amendments were made. The principal was one moved by Mr. S. Smith by way of proviso to the 20th clause, to the effect that no further provisional bonds shall be issued for expenditure upon the Richmond and Portland Railroad beyond those now issued on £17,500; that no provincial bonds shall be issued on any Branch Railways or Railways now amalgamated, or hereafter to be amalgamated, except those forming the direct line from Trois Piliers to Sarnia, and that no provincial bonds shall be issued for the expenditure on the Victoria Bridge beyond the amount of £100,000. The clause which provided for the company's taking temporary possession of lands, was struck out.

The report of the Committee was ordered to be received on Wednesday.

A case of breach of privilege was brought before the House by Cap. Rhodes. It appeared that Mr. Cassault had, as a member of a special Committee, asked some questions of Mr. John Gleason, Advocate, of this city, that he considered very offensive, and in consequence challenged Mr. Cassault to fight a duel. This was resolved to constitute a gross breach of the privileges of the House. Mr. Gleason was ordered to be arrested. To-day was brought before the bar of the House, and released on making an apology in a petition.

The House spent some time in committee on the Mail Ocean Steamship Company's bill, and reported progress, to sit again on Wednesday.

The standing Committee reported against the petition of the Stanstead, Shefford, and Champlain Railroad Company, praying for power to construct Branch Lines, because proper notice had not been given in the Newspapers.

The question of concurrence on the Seigneurial Tenure Bill, was then taken up.

QUEBEC, Nov. 22.

The House was occupied with the question of concurrence in the Seigneurial Tenure bill till a quarter past 2 this a.m. A great many amendments were offered by Mr. Brown and others, but refused. These amendments were altogether too long to send by telegraph.

On motion of Mr. Hincks, copies of all communications by the Provincial Secretary to the Montreal Board of Trade, or the Corporation, within the last two years, on the subject of a constitution for the management of the Harbour of Montreal, were ordered to be laid on the table.

The House then went into Committee on the Montreal City Bank Bill.

Arrival of the Asia.

Arrival of the Asia.—Sortie by the Russians from Sebastopol.—Great Slaughter on Both Sides.—Flight of the Turks.—Reported Battle.—Advance in the Markets, &c., &c., &c.

New York, Nov. 16.

The Asia left Liverpool at 11 o'clock, on the morning of the 4th inst., and reached her dock shortly after 9 o'clock this morning.

She brings 144 passengers.

On the 5th Nov., at 2 o'clock a.m., she passed the steam ship "Europa," 8 miles north of Tuscany, on the 13th at 7 p.m. passed the Pacific.

The following telegraphic dispatch was received at the foreign office from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe just before the Asia's departure:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 23, midnight.

The captain of the English Steam Transport which left Balaklava on the evening of the 26th, confirms in a great part, the information brought this morning by a French ship.—It appears that the Russians attacked the forts in the vicinity of Balaklava on the 25th, then numbering about 30,000. The attack was unexpected. The Cossacks preceded the Infantry. To resist them at first there were Ottoman troops and Scotch. The Turks gave away and even left their guns, which being seized by the Russians, were turned against them. The Scotch remained firm on their position. Other forces arrived and the Russians were obliged to yield. The Russians nevertheless, remained masters of two forts from which they fired on the Allies. Three regiments of English Light Cavalry were exposed to the fire of the Russians and suffered immensely. The French took part in the affair with admirable bravery, and next day their position was attacked by 8,000 Russians as well from the side of the town as from that of Balaklava. They repulsed the enemy with great slaughter. The loss of the Russians must have been very great. It is affirmed that the fire of the batteries of the town had much slackened, and according to the reports of the wounded officers, some of whom have arrived at Baykore, the belief continued that Sebastopol would soon be in the hands of the Allies.

Up to the 25th Oct. the siege and bombardment of Sebastopol were going on with regularity and successfully, and the loss of life in the town was so great, that the air was said to be tainted by the numbers of the unburied dead.

Admiral Nichukaff had been killed by a bomb-shell.

The loss of the Allies is comparatively small and Lord Raglan was understood to be favorable to a prolonged bombardment in preference to any immediate assault.

The *Weiner Zeitung* publishes the following:—

RICHMOND, Besarabia, Oct. 29.

On the 25th General Liprandi attacked the detached camps of the English and took the four redoubts which protected their position.—The assailants also took 11 guns at the same time.

So powerful was the cavalry attack that it probably cost the English half their Light Cavalry. Lord Cardigan who commanded escaped with difficulty. Lord Dunkellau was taken prisoner.

Greek accounts from Odessa confirm this, and say that the English cavalry lost 500 men. The Russians have received a considerable reinforcement and a still stronger corps was expected from Berekoff.

At the recent attacks upon the forts at the mouth of Sebastopol harbor, the vessels of the allies were much damaged. The British were said to be within 200 of the Russian's works, but the French works were not strong enough, and had been much injured. A despatch stated that the Russian loss was very great. The French division from Trenez, had passed the Bosphorus, as a reinforcement to the besieging army.

Water was beginning to fail in Sebastopol. Lord Raglan's chief interpreter a Greek, had been sent to Constantinople as a Russian spy. Munchikoff reports officially the loss of 117 Russians at Alma to be 4,600 men, and that Fort Constantine had been much damaged, and Bastion had 33 guns dismounted.

Gortschakoff was apparently strengthening his position on the Danube.

Contradictory rumors were current regarding the progress of negotiations, and Austria will not certainly, unless compelled, come to an open rupture with Russia until she is confident of the support of Prussia and the Germanic Powers.

There is talk of a note from Count Messtorf stating that Russia is prepared for all contingencies and will under all circumstances maintain her traditional policy in the East.

LIVERPOOL, MARKETS.—BREADSTUFFS.—The future course of the trade depends entirely upon the extent of the supplies that may arrive and the period of their coming in. Denison & Co., and most others report the market dull in the early part of the week but it closed with an improved demand at a decline on the week of 1s. on flour; 2d a 3d. on wheat and 1s. on corn Western Canal flour 40s a 41s. Baltimore and Philadelphia 42s. Ohio 41s. a 45s. no Canadian or Southern in market. White wheat 12s. a 12s. 6d. Red and mixed 11s. a 11s. 9d. Corn, white, yellow and mixed 42s. a 44s. Gardner & Co. report Beef in good demand, prices stiffer. Pork firm, suitable qualities of American scarce. Lard in good demand at 53s. 6d. a 54s.

Arrival of the "Canadian."

THREE DAYS LATER.

PORTLAND, November 21, 1854.

The arrival of the Canadian Steamship Company's steamer *Canadian*, Capt. McMaster, was announced by the firing of guns, and discharging of rockets. She left Liverpool November 7th, at 1 P. M., and arrived at this port 21st of November, with 45 cabin and 103 steerage passengers, having made the passage in 14 days.

The official despatches from Admiral Dundas, Gen. Canrobert and Admiral Hamlin, state that on the 17th, the first day of the bombardment, the Admirals of the fleets, with the whole of the fleets, assisted the land attack by engaging the sea batteries south and north of the harbour. The French squadron took up a position about seven cables length from the 350 guns of the quarantine battery, from the two batteries of fort Alexander, and from the artillery battery; the English squadron faced the 130 guns of fort Constantine, the telegraph battery and the Maximilian Fort, to the north; the land forces played from the heights of Sebastopol in a formidable and advantageous position.

The action so far as the fleets are concerned, lasted from about half-past 1 o'clock, p.m., when it being quite dark, the ships were hauled off.

Admiral Hamlin states in his despatch, that if the Russians had not closed the entrance of the harbor, by sinking 5 vessels and 2 frigates, the allied squadrons could after the first fire, successfully run in and have placed themselves in communication with the land forces, without sustaining any greater loss than they

THE NEW ERA.

Newmarket, Friday, Nov. 23rd, 1854.

LOCAL MATTER.

We are indebted to the Member for North York for numerous copies of parliamentary papers.

We give up a large portion of our space to-day, to make room for our Quebec Correspondent. This letter is well worth the time of every reader to peruse it.

An extensive sale of Stock, &c., takes place on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., at the residence of Jno. Barwick Esq., Holland Landing. Terms—cash. Mr. H. Croxson, Auctioneer. For particulars see Bills.

A petition numerously signed, is about to be forwarded to the Legislature, praying for the granting of the Charter to construct a Railroad running in an easterly direction from Newmarket, to Port Perry or some other eastern point.

ORONOKO.—Mr. HENDERSON of the Britannia House, Newmarket, has now on hand a very fair article of Oronoko; but as the supply is somewhat limited, owing to its scarcity, now is the time to purchase. Persons that are daily using Tobacco, will find it a great saving to buy the Oronoko.

During the past week, snow has been visible during most of the time; but the weather has not been very cold yet. Sawyers are making the general complaint, that water is very low, scarcely being sufficient to keep their mills running.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a can of splendid Lobsters, from the establishment of Thomas Brown & Co., Toronto at the same time we cannot do less than inform our friends in the country that if they want anything in the grocery line, and intend purchasing in the city, they cannot do better than call upon this firm. They keep every thing reasonable; and of the finest quality.

RIGHT OF THE BIBLE IN OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.—This is the title of a new work just published by Maclean & Co. King Street East, Toronto, and written by George B. Chubb, D. D. The learned Divine has gone into his subject thoroughly, and reasons in a clear and logical manner. This work must gain an extensive circulation. We have not had time to take a general review; but from a cursory glance, readily perceive it is a work entitled to the highest consideration.

General Summary.

Report says that one hundred and sixty bodies, from the vessel wrecked on the New Jersey coast, called the New Era, have been picked up.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company have advertised for Tenders for the delivery of about 18,000 cords of wood, at various places between Whitby and Sturford.

The wounded persons of the Great Western accident, are doing extraordinary well; and it is reported that the different medical men vie with each other in their attentions to them.

Elsewhere we published Hon. Inspector CALEY's proposition to regulate the custom duties. We have not room for comment in to-day's issue; and will therefore leave our readers to form their own opinions.

MYRON H. CLARK, the Maine Law Candidate, has been elected Governor of New York State, by a majority of 625; at least so says a large proportion of the papers. However, the statement is contradicted by others and claim for Seymour, the late Governor, a Majority.

The British Canadian circulated a rumor the beginning of this week, that Lord Elgin had left the Province for England; and that Sir E. Head had resumed the office of Governor-General of Canada. This rumor has been denied by the Colonial; and we believe the Colonial is correct.

A great deal is being said by the press generally about the philanthropy of Sir Allan McNab, the Governor, and the Legislature; but we cannot see the philanthropy in giving away \$20,000 of the people's money. Had these gentlemen put their hands into their own pockets, and subscribed liberally to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, we could then talk of their sympathy—generosity—philanthropy, &c.; but giving away what is really not their own, is poor charity.

We have received a copy of the proceedings of the Anti-Scignorial Convention, of Montreal. This Convention has gone deeply into the subject, and the arguments made use of, in favor of total abolition, are clear and conclusive. From evidence adduced, it appears the Lower Canadian abolitionists have been agitating for the removal of this grievance ever since 1824; and from that time to the present they have been gradually gaining friends in the Assembly favorable to such a change.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto Nov. 23, 1854.

During the Past week, Toronto market has been well supplied with Beef, Pork, and various kinds of produce. The highest prices paid for wheat during the week was 63, but it could be bought to-day for 62 1/2 and 63 Flour 36s a 36 1/2—other articles about the same as last quoted. Cordwood sells in Toronto at 25s per Cord. Beef and Pork fell a trifle in the Market, in consequence of the large number of fowls brought in by farmers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!

THE Public will please take notice, that the subscriber has rented the

Newmarket Factory,

and having obtained the services of Mr. W. A. Clark as Agent and Manager, he trusts that the same liberal support which has heretofore been awarded to the Establishment, will be continued. Possession to be taken

On the First of December next;

After which time every attention will be paid to the Custom Work of the country, and the Highest Cash Price paid for Wool and Shorn-wool.

S. TORREY.

Newmarket, Nov. 23, 1854.

BUFFALO ROBES

And Sleigh Bells,

JUST Received at Sale.

ROBERT H. SMITH.

Newmarket, Nov. 16, 1854.

FOR THE PROPRIETOR, In Pamphlet Form, the

Chronicles of the North Riding,

By JACOBIAN the Scribe.

Single copy, 4s. 6d.
Ten copies for 42s. 6d.
Twenty-four for 100s. 0d.

For sale at the

NEW ERA Office,

And all the principle Book Stores throughout the

Riding.

Newmarket, Nov. 8, 1854.

THOMAS PYNE, M. D.,

LICENTIATE of the College of Physicians.

Licentiary of the College of Surgeons.

Licentiary of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.

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HEARN & POTTER,

Mathematical Instrument Makers,

OPTICIANS AND JEWELLERS,

51, King Street East, Toronto.

IMPORTERS of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Silver Electro Plate, Mathematical, Philosophical and Optical Instruments.

Watches, Clocks, and all kinds of Jewellery Repaired and Warranted.

Toronto, October 26, 1854.

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS!

A FEW Blank Account Books, such as Ledger, Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single Entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the

NEW ERA OFFICE

Newmarket, May 3rd, 1854.

Fall Dry Goods.

THE subscriber has just to hand a large and varied stock of Fall Dry Goods, consisting in part of

WOOL AND GALA PLAIDS,

French Merinos, Coburgs, Flannels, Blankets, Furs, &c., &c. In the

Grocery Department

Will be found an usual choice lot of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, &c., which for quality and cheapness cannot be surpassed by any house in Toronto.

JOHN ROWLAND,

North-east corner of Yonge and Queen Sts., Toronto.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Aurora Post Office, on November 1st, 1854.

Bailey, Johnson

Chambers, Mrs

Clulime, Mr

Cranney, Michael

Elliott, William

Esten, Major

Fogel, Phillip

Gower, Robert

Hunter, John

Holt, Thomas

Hunt, Emily

Lundy, Margaret

Levison, John

Leary, Joseph

Lind, George

Mackinnon, Alick

Mackay, John

Machell, T

Naraway, H A

Peer, Stephen

Rino, John

Rodgers, Mr

Schwartz, John

Stackley, Abraham

Thomas, Henry

Wallace, William

Wedderburn, Benjamin

C. DOAN, Postmaster.

J. Lyon & Co.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL TOBACONISTS,

No. 48, King Street, Toronto,

RESPECTFULLY invite Merchants, Hotel

Keepers and others requiring Goods in their

line, to call and examine their stock, comprising the

largest assortment of

Cigars, Tobaccos, Snuffs, Pipes,

PIPE TUBES, CIGAR CASES,

Snuff Boxes, Matches, &c. &c., of any house in the

trade in Toronto.

A Liberal Discount to Cash Customers.

Toronto, October 25, 1854.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber will pay the HIGHEST PRICE

for WHEAT delivered at the Aurora Station.

N. B.—Bills furnished.

W. MOSLEY.

Aurora, Sept. 23, 1854.

Cabinet Wareroom,

OLD STAND, MAIN STREET,

NEWMARKET.

THE subscriber in returning thanks to his

numerous friends and the public in general for

the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since

his commencement in business, would respectfully

inform them that he has now on hand a general as-

sortment of

CABINET AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable

terms.

All orders promptly attended; and great care

taken in their execution

Furnishings undertaken on the shortest

notice.

JOSEPH BOTSFOED.

Newmarket Oct. 12, 1854.

NEW STORE,

Next door to Mr. Reuben Robinson's, Prospect Street,

NEWMARKET.

THE subscriber having commenced business in

the new and commodious STORE, two Doors

South of Mr. Reuben Robinson's, on

FRESH TEAS.

150 CATTIES (from 5 to 22 lbs. each) of

Young Hyson, Ouyenpoo and Souchoong

Teas, just received and for sale by

THOMAS BROWN & CO.,

47, Yonge Street, (third door North of King

Street,) Toronto.

FRESH GROCERIES.

A LARGE Stock of Fresh Groceries just received. The undersigned solicits a call from country

buyers and others, as they are determined to sell at the Very Lowest prices for Cash.

THOMAS BROWN & CO.,

47, Yonge Street, (third door North of King

Street,) Toronto.

CASH FOR WHEAT!

THE subscriber will furnish Bags and take any

quantity of merchantable Wheat at Aurora R.

R. Station, at Current Rates, (deducting Freight

and Cartage at Toronto.

CHAS. DOAN.

Aurora, Sept. 12, 1854.

Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad.

And Lake Simcoe Steamer.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, the 26th inst.,

and continuing until further notice, the trains

on this Road will run as follows:—

Leave Foot of Bay Street, Toronto, daily, (Sundays

excepted) at 8.30 a. m., arrive at Barrie, 11.30 a. m.

Do. do. 3.30 p. m., Do. 6.10 p. m.

Leave Barrie Station daily, (Sundays excepted) at

7.00 a. m., arrive at Toronto, 9.45 a. m.

Do. do. 2.30 p. m., Do. 5.35 p. m.

Both Trains stop at all Regular Stations and at

Flag Stations, on signal.

THE STEAMER "MORNING"

Running on Lake Simcoe, in connection with the

Trains, will leave Barrie on Mondays, Wednes-

days, and Fridays, on the arrival of the morning

Train from Toronto 11 a. m.

Returning, will leave Orillia at 7.30 a. m. on Tues-

days, Thursdays and Saturdays, arriving at Barrie

at 3 a. m., in time for the evening Train to

Toronto.

Will call both ways, weather permitting, at

Jackson's Point,

Be

2957 VITRIFIED

JAMES LEASK,
Proprietor of Yonge and Queen Streets, Toronto
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, TEAS,
WINES AND LIQUORS.

Toronto, September 14, 1853. 6m-3
New Tin and Copper Warehouse,
Newmarket, next to Col. Cotter's Mill.

HODGE & SON
 WOULD most respectfully inform the inhabi-
 tants of Newmarket and the surrounding
 country, that they have commenced business in
 the above line; and are now prepared to execute
 all orders entrusted to their care, with care and

TERMS: LIBERAL.
HODGE & SON.
Newmarket, July 12, 1853. 124

W. SILVERLOCK,
CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of
Newmarket and its Vicinity that he has

Stove Warehouse
NEWMARKET,
Nearly opposite Mr. Hewitt's Hotel.

R. MORRIMORE & CO.
RESPECTFULLY announce that they have
 commenced the Stove and Tin Smith business,
 and will keep constantly on hand an assortment of
COOKING, PARLOUR, AND BOX
STOVES,
 Of the newest Patterns. Tin, Sheet Iron
 Copper, and Japanned Ware, which they will
 dispose of for CASH, or on a SHORT CREDIT,
 at Toronto Prices.

Particular attention paid to Jobbing.

WANTED—A Journeyman Tinsmith, and also an Apprentice.

ANNOUNCEMENT IMPORTANT!

Carters and others.
SHAPTER & COMBE'S
Alterative Condition Powders, for Horses

its Compound, chemically prepared from the
 Recipe of the most celebrated of English Fac-
 tories, is undoubtedly the best and safest Medicine
 ever offered to the Canadian public, entirely supe-
 rior to the thousand and one nostrums of the day.
 It is used with entire success in all cases of Congru-
 ent Cold, Eruption—Swelled Legs, Scratches, Greasy
 Poul Humours, Itch, Head, Mange, and Diseases
 of the Urinary Organs. It gives the animal in
 improved Appetite, Strength, and gloss of Coat—
 For domesticated, Spring and Autumn moulting

Prepared and Sold only by SHAFER & COMPANY,
Chemists, Druggists, &c., 110, Yonge Street,
Toronto.
Packets 7½d. and 1s. 3d. each.
CATTLE MEDICINES OF ALL DESCRIPTION
PREPARED.
Toronto Dec. 22, 1853

OR TO LET.

THE subscriber begs to offer for Sale, or Let on conditions, the **FARM**, composed of Lot No. 30, 7th Concession of VAUGHAN, containing 50 Acres of **GOOD LAND**, thirty nine Acres of which are cleared and under good cultivation; together with Dwelling House, Barn, Stable, Sheds, &c., young **CATTLE**, &c.

 The Farm is well watered.
ELIZABETH LLOYD.
Newmarket, June 29th, 1852.

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